

Raftsmen's Journal.



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Frank P. Blair is living at a Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. He has gone into the insurance business, a kind of last resort for broken down gentlemen.

The reported discovery by a German financier of a plan whereby the United States can return to specie payments without the use of specie, reminds a contemporary of the Indiana man who can catch himself by the coat-collar and hold himself out arm's length. "Jes so!"

We are not surprised at the decline of the Red River revolution. At the date of our latest advices from Fort Garry, the headquarters of the Riell rebels, the thermometer was 45 degrees below zero. It would be a hard thing to keep the blood or the spirits up to the fighting heat under these circumstances.

The public spirited citizens of Somerset have increased their subscriptions to the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad to \$40,450. The small villages in the country are contributing their share to the enterprise, and it is expected the company will be organized in three weeks with a subscribed capital of \$75,000.

There is reason to be hopeful of Tennessee yet. The Legislature of that State has passed a law providing the most rigorous penalties against masquerading under suspicious circumstances. Now if Kentucky would only give evidence of a like progress in overcoming lawlessness, the millennium might soon be expected.

That inveterate scold, Mr. Wendell Phillips, says "if woman don't want to vote, she don't want to do her duty, and he means that she shall do her duty. Wendell is the same man who for many years refused to avail himself of the elector's privilege, because the Constitution of the United States did not come up to his high moral standard.

A citizen of Boston has just contributed ten cents toward the extinction of the national debt. The smallest amount received this year was two cents. It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that every cent so contributed is scrupulously entered upon the books of the United States Treasury, and placed to the credit of the fund designated.

The Government purchases of United States bonds up to February 1, 1870, amount to \$96,273,050, and the accrued interest to \$99,334, making a total of \$195,607,384. Of these bonds \$25,497,599 belong to the sinking fund and \$70,075,550 are held subject to the direction of Congress. The market value of the bonds estimated at an average premium of 12 1/2 per cent., amounts to \$108,307,181.

The Louisville Journal mournfully remarks that "we have come to such a pass that we really have no use for a Constitution." This opinion was very prevalent in Kentucky in 1861. Indeed it was urged at Fort Donelson with such pertinacity as to require the successful support of Federal logic with Federal bayonets. Had there been no Fort Donelson, we might now have no XVth Article, to crush the last hopes of the Kentucky reactionaries.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "The Erie Canal Company is now attempting to take six millions of bonds from the State Treasury and deposit their paper in lieu of the same. We have taken some pains to ascertain the value of this corporation and find that the sworn statement returned to the Auditor General's office, on which the corporation tax is assessed, is exactly \$3,246 on which a tax of \$9 7/4 has been paid. The bonds of this company are therefore all most entirely worthless."

The Northern Democracy are requested to digest the following from the Norfolk, Virginia, Day Book: "We suppose our Democratic friends throughout the country are somewhat amazed at the haste the people of Virginia have manifested in being reconstructed and getting back into the Union under Republican auspices; but when they should remember that we waited patiently for nearly four years for them to oust the Republicans, and as they failed to do so at the last Presidential election our supply of patience gave out, and we had to 'reconstruct' without waiting four years longer for them."

THANKS.—We tender our thanks to Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of the State Senate, for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, for 1869.

We are also under obligations to Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General, for a copy of his annual report.

To Hon. John F. Harriman, Auditor General, for a copy of his report on the finances of the State for 1869.

To Hon. Geo. F. M. Farland, Superintendent, for a copy of his report for 1869, relative to the Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

To Dr. J. Curwen, Superintendent, for the annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, for 1869.

And to Mr. Edward S. Wright, Warden, for the annual report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

Rebuking Juries. It is an inimitable fact that public confidence is being wakened in jury trials by the great number of improper verdicts that have of late been rendered in different parts of the land. If these verdicts were errors of judgment, no fault should be found with them; but it is to be feared that, in many instances, they are the result of prejudice or partiality, if not of something still more reprehensible. Occasionally law, evidence and justice are so grossly outraged that the Court feels itself justified in administering a reproof. Thus, several months ago, when a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the case of the person charged with causing the horrible railroad slaughter at Mast Hope, Judge Barrett rebuked the Jury, in a most scathing manner, for what he conceived to be a total disregard of the sworn testimony in the case.

A couple weeks since another instance of this kind occurred in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. Three drunken sailors were indicted for assault and battery upon Carrie Mullin, a girl employed in a tavern kept on Reed Street by a man named Max. The evidence showed that the girl had just come into the house when a difficulty arose between the sailors and Max. Fearing that Max would be killed, she came out to the front, when she was struck by one of the sailors with a fragment of a spittoon, and had a severe wound inflicted upon her forehead. The details of the attack were related by Max, but having admitted that he kept three young women at his house, the Jury drew their own inferences from the statement, and upon the strength of it, acquitted the accused and imposed the costs upon Max. Judge Allison called him before the bar and informed him of the verdict, but said he could not see the reason of it, as the Jury were sworn to try cases by the evidence alone. He had power over only that part of the verdict which disposed of the costs, which he at once set aside. Turning to the jurors, he reminded them that they had solemnly sworn to decide by the evidence given on the witness stand, and it was highly improper in them to allow any prejudice or whim to influence them. He ordered the clerk to call another jury to the box, which was done.

Whilst the exercise of any undue influence with juries, on the part of the Court, should at all times be carefully guarded against, and would merit the severest condemnation, the example of Judges Allison and Barrett should, we think, be unhesitatingly followed where juries pay no attention whatever to the sworn testimony, and permit "fear, favor, affection," or irrelevant matter, to determine their findings. Such a course could not fail to produce a salutary effect, and would tend greatly to keep the jury box pure, and make trial by jury in fact, as well as in name, a safeguard of liberty.

A DEMOCRAT ON THE STAND.—The Pennsylvania Legislature being pretty extensively engaged in the "interviewing" business, this session, the editors of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, Democratic in its issue of February 6th, refer to the subject in a rati and jocular strain, and make some suggestions that might, perhaps, be profitably improved by that erudite body before its final adjournment. But we will let the Mercury tell its own story. It says:

"A Committee has been appointed by our honorable Legislature for the purpose of interviewing, and have had before them the past week the late State Treasurer. We believe, however, that if the Legislature were interviewed, a far greater amount of fraud and corruption would be developed than will ever be brought out by the examination of all the State Treasurers for the past twenty years. We believe in keeping a sharp look-out after all officials, particularly those who are the custodians of the money of the people, and, therefore have no word to say in opposition to the Interviewing Committee. But would it not be well for the Legislature to appoint a Committee to investigate the 'Low Grade Railroad' road, in which transaction some \$3,000,000 of bonds were transferred, bearing interest amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, when finally due, for bonds bearing no interest at all? Mr. Wallace of Clearfield, we believe, was the managing man in the matter, or at least his speech was placed upon the desks of the members. The object of the Committee might be simply to find out how much money was used in the passage of said bill, and by whom paid."

PUGILISTIC.—The use of carnal weapons is no novelty in religious warfare. From the days of the Patriarchs to the present time they have been regarded as a rather impressive "argument" in sectarian combats. Thus, for instance, in Huldibras reference is made to certain "errant saints" who attempted to:

"Prove their doctrines orthodox By apostatic blows and knocks."

And now we hear of a case, a little rare in its order, which recently occurred at Louisville, Kentucky. It seems that a young man named Price, had been elected deacon of a church contrary to the wishes of his mother. She resolved to displace him. Trying persuasion and failing to achieve her object, she concluded to resort to a public exhibition which should disgrace the delinquent. On Sunday she visited the church, where her son was officiating, and calling him to the door she cowardly him unmercifully. Of course this created such disturbance as ended in confusion worse confounded. The son procured the arrest of his irate maternal parent, and the justice held her in \$300 bonds to keep the peace, and to obey commanding deacons, for the space six months. She gave the requisite security, but declared that her youngest son "couldn't live in them parts till he had earned some sense."

THE COVODE FOSTER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—On Monday week, the House of Representatives decided the contested election of Covode vs. Foster in favor of the former. All acquiesced with the fraudulent means resorted to by the Democratic candidate to secure an election, will hear of this decision with pleasure. We would advise the Democracy not to resort to frauds hereafter to defeat Covode, as this is the second time they have been foiled in an attempt of the kind—the first time at the ballot-box, and this time in the House.

A Christian Siamese twin is studying medicine in New York.

The Legal Tender Decision.

The Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Chase, last week rendered a decision that all debts contracted prior to 1862, were not subject to the provisions of the Legal Tender act; or, in other words that they were collectible in gold. As to the probable confusion and litigation that this decision will create between debtors and creditors throughout the country, is, perhaps, pretty clearly defined by a contemporary when he says:

"It is a fair presumption that, of the incomplete contracts, which were still binding and undischarged at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, at least nine-tenths have since been settled and liquidated, with legal tender notes offered and received at their par value as cash. Of those transactions, a certain proportion have been thus liquidated under the coercion of suits carried to judgment before the various State and Federal Courts. These liquidations have been based upon the refusal of creditors to accept payment in a depreciated paper currency, upon contracts which were originally framed upon the specie basis. Uniformly, the decisions of the lower Courts have sustained the validity of such tenders in paper, and so, by judicial compulsion, a portion of the contracts existing at that date have been liquidated. By far the larger number, however, of such contracts have been adjusted amicably between the parties thereto, without litigation, each party apparently accepting the validity of the tenders in paper, as a fact against which it would be of no use to ask any judicial interference.

The Supreme Court of the United States now decides that contracts made before the legal tender act was enacted, have not been legally capable of discharge in these United States notes. This decision does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. It is quite broad enough as it is for the convenience of the people. The effect of this decision we apprehend to be this, that, while all liquidations of such pre-existing contracts as have been amicably agreed upon, and effected in paper instead of at gold values, will now hold good and of binding efficacy, the other class of agreements to which we refer, that is, such as have been adjusted under the pressure of judicial coercion, will now be liable to review, and such debtors will, in every case, be compelled to abide by the principle of the present decision. In other words, the plea of accord and satisfaction will alone protect the debtors of 1862, outside of the statute of limitations. And it will also be a question whether the latter statute would run, against a force settled under the judgment of a court and upon that basis which our highest legal tribunal has now declared to have been absolutely invalid.

The reader will perceive, therefore, that the Supreme Court has thus opened up a fresh and wide field of litigation,—or, more correctly speaking, of the most embarrassing readjustments of those old contracts for which this decision indicates a mode of settlement against which it will now be useless to protest.

The minority of the Court—three Judges against four—have held, we think, to a sounder doctrine. They declare the applicability of the legal-tender principle to those pre-existing contracts that have been justly an incident to the war making power. They hold, in effect, that the mischief resulting from a contrary doctrine, had it been enforced during the progress of that domestic war, would have been so great as practically to nullify the utility of the measure, and would have disarmed the Government of that weapon which, next to blood which loyal citizens poured out like water in the defense of their country's union, was the most potent arm of Federal warfare. Of course, too, they held to the resulting deduction that a principle of necessity made legal then, during the contest, and which would have been then so held by this very Supreme Court, must be regarded as legal, operative now.

But the Chief Justice has found three of his associates to support him in as wide a departure from the highest law of national necessity as he and they deem politic at present. His decision, as far as it goes, will give profound satisfaction to every rebel and to every sympathizer with the rebellion, throughout the land. If it does not go far enough to meet the political situation, as Judge Chase and his associates regard it, it will be far enough to commend him to Democratic support—none the less, because, as the Court will now be constituted, even this decision will be liable to reversion next winter by a majority of the bench which, at least, is certain to check any holder's assaults upon the absolute, resistless, illimitable authority of the Union in the direction of its own preservation."

THE CARPET BUSINESS.—We see this paragraph going the round of the newspapers: "American carpet makers produce nine-tenths of all the carpet consumed in the United States." And we beg to ask why we enjoy such a monopoly of the business? Why is it that so many of our own people find employment in this branch of our farmers, butchers, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, &c.? It is simply that the National Government protects them in their industry by a judicious tariff of duties on the foreign manufactured goods coming in competition, thus preventing the ill-paid labor of the Europeans overwhelming us with their goods and taking the bread from the mouths of our own people.

MEXICO.—All doubt is removed of the fate of Mexico. The unfortunate country is doomed to another bloody civil war, and even the friends of Juarez admit that the catastrophe cannot be averted. Five States are now in open insurrection, and the Central Government is powerless. Juarez has made ready for his departure for Europe, having shipped a fortune in bullion there. We may indeed expect a reign of anarchy in that unhappy country, which, it seems to us, is neverly likely to be quiet until the strong Anglo-American arm rules it.

New Jersey has put the dog tax at \$2 50 per dog.

A Little of Everything.

Words that burn—excoriating gas bills. King William of Prussia declines to abolish the death penalty.

Texas is enjoying ripe strawberries four inches in circumference. Troubles are like dogs—the smaller they are the more they annoy you.

Grand Junction, Iowa, has presented her first native citizen, a girl with a corner lot. Senator Sprague has been in his seat in the Senate but once during the present session.

The house in Bond street, New York, where Dr. Burdell was murdered, is still untenant.

The latest fashion among young ladies is to select suits that will match the color of their hair. They are cutting low sixteens (ashes thick and clear as crystal) on the French cut, in Maine.

Albany suspects that tallow is a principal ingredient in the butter used in some of its restaurants.

The clerk of the Alabama Senate managed to get 500 errors of spelling into one bill a few days since.

Josh Billings says: "If a man hasn't got a well balanced head, I like to see him part his hair in the middle."

At Fox Lake, Wisconsin, an old man "who has got drunk for eighty-six years," recently became a convert to temperance.

The New York Express says, the Board of Health of that city is called a Bureau, because it has so many drawers of health salaries.

During the past year death has taken away 57 men members of the reigning royal houses of Europe, against fifteen members in 1869.

An astronomer predicts for this year a comet of such brilliancy and so near the earth, that our nights will be almost as bright as our days.

The Utah Gentiles assert that no sincere female advocate of polygamy can be found in the territory who is not old enough to be a grandmother.

The bridal presents at a recent wedding in Washington, Davis county, Indiana, consisted of a dime worth of candy and a plug of tobacco.

A Clergyman who moved from San Francisco to Philadelphia, on account of its superior moral tone, had his overcoat stolen while preaching there.

An escaped convict in Ohio voluntarily returned the other day, having concluded that actual imprisonment was preferable to continual fear of arrest.

Under a big rock in Jasper county, Indiana, last week, some workmen found and killed two hundred and sixteen snakes, of all the varieties known in that part of the country.

One of the Governors of New Hampshire made it a rule to consider no petition for the pardon of a convict in the State prison, until he had served out half the term for which he was sentenced.

Since the Supreme Court decision Chicago has figured up its gold debt, and finds that it amounts to \$2,941,662, the interest amounting to \$103,000, which will hereafter have to be paid in coin.

One of the qualifications of Jimmy Gallagher, a candidate for office in Memphis, is that "his forehead extends to the gable end of his neck." This means that the man is bareheaded on the top of his head.

A young girl of St. Petersburg murdered her lover the other day, and packed his body in a trunk, and sent it by express to his parents at Moscow, computing her barbarity by marking it C. O. D.

Minnesota maintains her proud position as one of the most prolific States. At a recent dance near Round Prairie in Tazewell county forty one babies were present, belonging to families within a radius of two miles.

Some of the western cities are utterly insolvent. Galena, Illinois, cannot pay the interest on its debt of \$200,000 and the valuation of property, which in 1856 was \$2,212,675, is now less than half a million of dollars.

A young gentleman at Charles City, Iowa, sent seventy-five cents to New York, recently, for a method of writing without pen or ink. He received the following inscription, in large type, on a card: "Write with a pencil."

An extraordinary affair recently occurred in Brescia, Italy. Two boys caught a mouse, which they killed in kerosene oil, and then set fire to it. The frightened animal bit both boys so severely that they died within three days.

A Chicago ex-Alderman about to take a trip to San Francisco had a presentiment of approaching ill fortune, and insured his life for \$5,000. He was killed by an accident to the Union Pacific express train some miles west of Omaha.

Somebody in Keokuk, Iowa, accusing Mrs. Stanton of blundering in her grammar, that indomitable woman replied: "That is nothing; we women have no hand in making these grammars—'ten to one they are all wrong."

St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 3, of Glasgow, Scotland, lately celebrated the eight hundred and twentieth anniversary of its existence. It was founded by King Malcolm in the year 1069, nine years previous to the Norman conquest of England.

Some truly awakened a sleepy sexton at a prayer meeting in a Maine town: "a few nights ago, by their untimely noise, and starting up, he exclaimed, to the dismay of the assembled worshippers, 'Maria! Maria! get up—it's time to get breakfast!'"

Some idea of what the liquor trade of the United States amounts to may be gained from the fact that on the 1st of December last, there were in bond throughout the country, 14,422,445 gallons—enough to make a good sized lake. And this is exclusive of grape, apple and peach brandy.

The Providence Journal says: "Late hours and the other things that go with them, are desired by fashion and that it is the end of it. There is no use talking about it. Health, comfort, character and morals are of no account. We must do as other people do, or be content to be nobody."

Washington City Gossip.

The vote on Mr. Marshall's resolutions, in Congress, was significant. They set forth that Congress has no right to levy duties for any other purpose than to raise revenue; that tariffs should be confined to revenue. On motion of Mr. Kelsey, these resolutions were, by a decided majority, laid on the table. The manufacturing and industrial classes may take hope from these proceedings.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate for the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

The brutal shooting of a party of peaceful Americans in Havana shows that if the reported story of wholesale massacre by the volunteers was not true, it might have been. The new murder has given the Captain General an occasion for the lavish display of his indignation. He has offered a thousand dollars reward for the assassins, and we doubt if he will ever find them. But there are plenty throughout Cuba who would do the same thing and escape. The Captain General is in a fever of zeal to make alliances to the United States, and well he may be. It is not a particular individual so much as the general spirit of revenge and murder which, by more than one massacre, has been licensed in Havana, that should be denounced. Had we advanced as far among the unwilling Cubans as we have among the unwilling Dominicans, such things might not have been recorded.

It is reported that many of the residents of Spain are in favor of selling Cuba to the United States Government.

The Attorney General's office, Washington, has settled the question of the distribution of moneys obtained from the brokers of Wall street as penalties for violation of the law imposing a tax on their capital in actual use. Assessor Webster, who instituted the proceedings, is to receive \$24,000 as his moiety. Mr. Webster is now making preparations to see Belmont & Co., Lockwood & Co., and a number of wealthy foreign bankers for the taxes they owe the Government.

The Bounty Fraud Commission has ascertained that several prominent claim agents in Washington are implicated in the frauds upon colored soldiers through sub-agents in Tennessee. Some of them have expressed a willingness to refund sums wrongfully obtained.

The peace Conference from the South American Republic is to be held here in about six weeks. Commissioners are now on their way from Peru, Chili and Bolivia, and Spain has assented to our proposal of mediation.

There are twenty colored clerks employed in the departments at Washington. This fact is merely mentioned for the information of a swarm of Democratic and Conservative young men soliciting appointments, who urge their family-positions as an excuse for their defective politics. Of course, knowing they would have to sit in the same rooms occupied by colored boys, they would eschew the appointments no matter how tempting the emoluments.

THE SUPREME JUDGSHIP.—President Grant has fittingly recognized the claims of Pennsylvania in nominating Hon. William M. Strong to the position on the Supreme bench of the United States made vacant by the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, whose nomination and confirmation were designed as an acknowledgment to our State. Judge Strong will bring to the Supreme Court the ripe experience of many years of practice at the bar, in addition to the long term which he spent in the highest court of Pennsylvania, where his decisions and opinions were noted for their ability, clearness of conception and expression, and soundness of judgment. He is deservedly popular, not only with the bar, but with the people of the State at large, and his confirmation by the Senate will be heartily endorsed by all classes of our citizens.

The President also nominated Joseph P. Barry, of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Wayne. It is said that Mr. Barry is well qualified for the position, but whether he will fare any better than did Mr. Hoar, before the Senate, remains to be seen.

Too MUCH OF IT.—Canada is suffering from an affliction which has not troubled the people on this side of the border for several years—too much American silver. It is even spoken of as a nuisance, and Sir Francis Hincks asks the co-operation of the banks in driving it out of the country. He proposes to fix a day, sufficiently distant to enable all people to prepare for it, when American silver coins shall be a legal tender only at 20 per cent. discount on their face. This is to say, the coins of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents will then circulate only at 40, 20, 8 and 4 cents respectively—rates which being far below their intrinsic value, will drive them out of the country. He has applied to the Royal Mint for a Canadian silver coinage, to the extent of a million dollars in 50 and 25 cent pieces; and until that is received he proposes to recommend the temporary issue of fractional Dominion notes of 25 cents, redeemable like all other Dominion notes, in gold when presented in sums of \$6. We hope the proposed action will have the desired effect, and send our wandering coins homeward.

A most scandalous affair took place near Crampton, Md., last week. Mr. Ely, a farmer, happened to have lodging in his house a school teacher named Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton would probably have been allowed to perform his duties in peace if he had not had the presumption to teach negro children their letters. That was an unpardonable offense. A mob surrounded the Ely farm and called out for the invader of their privileges, exclaiming: "We want to lynch any white man that comes here to teach niggers, when it's against the wishes of the white people in this part." The upshot of it all was that Mr. Hamilton was forced to promise to close the school. Ignorance once more triumphs. Is it to much to hope that there are some citizens of Maryland who will kindly feel the disgrace thus cast by a band of savages on their State?

New Advertisements.

MISS H. S. SWAN'S, School for Girls, Clearfield, Pa. The next Term of twenty-two weeks will commence on Monday, February 22, 1870.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Object Lessons, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per half term, (of 11 weeks), \$5 00. History, Local and Descriptive Geography with Map Drawing, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and the Sciences, 6 50. Latin, Written Arithmetic, 6 50. Instruction in Instrumental Music, 10 00. Oil Painting, 12 00. Wax Work, 8 00. For full particulars send card to Circular, Clearfield, August 2, 1869-Jy.

A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT!

The members of the Clearfield Cornet Band will give an exhibition in the COURT HOUSE, at Clearfield, Pa., on Tuesday evening, February 22d, under the instruction of Professor Rowbotham, of Philadelphia.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents. Children accompanied by their parents, half price.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office, and at Shaw's Drug Store.

JAMES H. PARKER, Pork Packer and wholesale dealer in Bacon, Mess Pork, Lard, Sugar Cured Ham and Beef No. 309 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Feb. 2, 70-2ap.)

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned, having been regularly licensed, is prepared to call sales in any part of the county. Charges moderate. Persons desiring his services will call upon or address, CHAS. H. BENSAL, No. 21-3ap. Smith's Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with certain one horse log buggy, now in possession of D. F. HERRICK, at Clearfield, Pa. The same was purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, and left with said Tyler, subject to my order. Feb. 2-70 H. B. BRUSH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Clearfield county, at January Term, 1870, to audit and make the distribution of the funds arising from the partition of the real estate of Greenwood McCracken, d. c. d. and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will discharge the duties of said appointment at his office in Clearfield, on FRIDAY the 18th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870, of which all parties interested will take notice. A. W. WALTERS, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of E. Williams, Irvin, deceased.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the estate of Wm. Irvin, late of the Borough of Clearfield, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JAS. B. GRAHAM, Executor.

C. K. R. A. T. Z. E. R., Opposite the Jail, Clearfield, Penna.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens Ware, Stone Ware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Bacon, Fish, Salt, etc., constantly receiving new supplies from the cities, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to customers. Before purchasing elsewhere, examine his stock. Clearfield, February 9, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of January, 1870. The books, accounts, &c., of said firm were taken by A. I. Shaw to whom all persons having claims must apply for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will please make payment. T. J. BOYER, A. I. SHAW.

THE DRUG BUSINESS will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, with a full and complete stock. He intends to make it an object to persons in want of goods in his line to give him a call. Feb. 2-70. A. I. SHAW.

LORELLARD'S YACHT CLUB. An excellent article of granulated Virginia Smoking Tobacco, universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORELLARD'S YACHT CLUB. It is the finest of all; it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nicotine in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it is mild, light in color and weight; it is very mild, light in color and weight; hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try, and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be. "the finest of all."

LORELLARD'S YACHT CLUB. This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior a anywhere. It is made of the best and finest tobacco in the country.

LORELLARD'S YACHT CLUB. I have now been in general use in the United States for over 110 years and still acknowledged "the best" wherever introduced. If your stockkeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere. Circular of price forwarded on application. Dec. 1, 1869-3m. P. LORELLARD, New York.

REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Clearfield, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870.

Loans and discounts \$159,589 66 Over Drafts 168 23 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation 81,000 00 U. S. Bonds and securities on hand 2,000 00 Due from redeeming and reserve agents 35,818 67 Due from other Nat. Banks 2,231 30 Due from other Banks and Bankers 7,733 30 Banking House 2,500 00 Furniture and Fixtures 1,000 00 Current Expenses 20 00 Taxes Paid 930 00 Cash on Hand 147 61

Total 331,548 38

Capital stock paid in 100,000 00 Surplus fund 33,000 00 Discount 1,533 02 Exchange 60 00 Interest 233 87 Profit & Loss 833 57

Total 331,548 38

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1870. JESSE EVANS, N. P. Correct. Attest: JOHN PATTON, JAMES F. LEVIN, Directors. E. A. IRVIN, Jan. 27, 70-3t.

O. H. Puffy, Paints, Glass and Nails, for sale at Jan. 29. MERRELL & BARRETT'S

CURWENVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MERICAN HOUSE, Curwensville, Pa. Having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Travellers who desire accommodations equal to those of any other house in this section, will find it here. Moderate. Dec. 2, 1868-1t. JOHN A. REED, Prop.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—Enclosed have established a Nursery, on the Pine Borough, is prepared to furnish all kinds of trees, Standard and dwarf, Apples, Peaches, Cherry, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawson's Blueberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also Siberian Crab-apples, Quince and early Scylla Rhubarb, Ac. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

S. J. HAYES, Surgeon Dentist, Office on Main Street, Curwensville, Penna. Will make professional visits to the Pine Borough, on the 1st of the public—commencing in April 1869, at 10 o'clock. Lumberburg first Friday of every month; Ansonville, first Thursday of every month, commencing two days in advance of each work should be presented on the day of its arrival to each place.

TEETH extracted by the application of local anesthetic, suppurative, without pain. All kinds of dental work guaranteed. N. B.—The public will please notice, that if, when not engaged, the undersigned is called in his office in Curwensville. (ap. 3, 70-1y)

SAWED LUMBER.—The undersigned, having started in the Lumber business, near Clearfield, Clearfield county, and prepared to furnish pine boards, clear and dressed. Also Pine and Hemlock material to order, shipped on short notice. C. H. BACUMBER, Clearfield, Pa.

May 3, 1869-1t. Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, FRONT STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA. I will inspect any one who says I fail to give direct and personal attention to all my customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well-furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where a man may feel at home and the weary be at rest. New standing structure. Philadelphia, Sep. 2, 1868. JAS. H. GALLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Penna. This old establishment having been leased by J. H. Morrison, formerly proprietor of the "Morning House," has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and supplied with all